AMONG THE SHAKERS.

THEIR PREACHING AND THEIR PRACTICE. NUMBERS AND WEALTH OF THE SECT-THE PHYSI-CAL DISPOSITION AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT OF THE FAMILIES-EQUAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES FOR MEN AND WOMEN-THEORY AND PRACTICE OF CELIBACY-DES RITION OF THE COMMUNITY BY THE YOUNG PROPLE-AN OUTLINE OF THEIR RELIGIOUS BELLEFS.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNEAL SHAKER VILLAGS, Mount Lebanon, N. Y., July 23.

-I have been nearly a week a guest among these friendly people, listening to their conversation, reading their books, eating their healthful, wellcooked food, looking into their shops, and walking about through their thrifty fields, gardens and orchards. They are divided into six families, or groups, four here on the mountain side, in the township of New-Lebanon, and two about three miles distant, in the township of Canaan. One of the families is subdivided because of its size into two households, known as the first and second orders. The New-Lebanon groups are called respectively the North, South, Second, and Church families, the latter occupying the centre of the settlement close to the church and having the subdivisions I have mentioned. Each family is a social and industrial unit, having its portion of the community's lands to till, its eattle and horses, its dwellings, shops and farm buildings, and keeping its own accounts. The title to all the land is held, however, by the trustees of the united societies. I cannot learn how numerous the community is, nor how many acres of land it owns, nor how much its possessions are valued at. Although communicative enough on all questions of faith, the Shakers are singularly reticent as soon as one toucheslon material facts. Outsiders give various estimates of their numbers, ranging from 200 to 600. I presume there are not far from 350 in all the families. Their united wealth in real estate, eattle and machinery must amount to at least a million and a half. It represents, however, a century of well-directed industry and careful economy. The Shakers seem never to be in a hurry, but they are patient, indefatigable workers. "Work is worship," is one of their mottoes. They are always busy. High positions of authority being no exceptions to the rule of steady manual labor. The day of my arrival I found Elder Giles Avery, one of the four ministers who form the hierarchy of the whole Shaker church in the United States, dressed in a tow blouse, wheeling mortar for a new building. Elder Evans, the head of the South Family, was at work pruning apple trees when I came. Promptly at 6 o'clock the families breakfast and immediately after the men go to the fields and the women busy themselves with the busework, the gathering and canning of fruit, the making of garments and other suitable avocations. Dinner is at 12 and supper at 6. By 9 o'clock every one is in bed and the lights are out. Everything

about sixty members. There are perhaps a dozen adopted children. Among the adults the women outnumber the men in the proportion of nearly two to one. There is not as much strictness in regard to dress as I expected to find. The form is rigidly prescribed, but a number of plain colors are worn. Butternut dyes were formerly used, but blue jeans is now the favorite material for the men's garments. One of the Elders has a coat of mohair of a color that is nearer red than anything else, and Brother Timothy, who takes care of my room, puts on in the evenings, after his work is done, a pair of handsome black trousers and a light blue coat, which gives him quite the air of being "dressed up." The women wear drab, gray, blue and butternut brown. Their costume is admirably designed to conceal all beauty of form and face, and makes them all look as near the same age as possible. The waist of the dress is short and the skirt is fastened to it by numerous thick plaits. of straw or felt. Their hair is combed straight back behind the ears, and reaches down to the low coatcollar. In some families shaving is discouraged : in others each follows his own preference in this re-

The family with which I am domiciled consists of

goes like clockwork.

The "homes," as the big dwelling-houses are called, are by no means bare and cheerless affairs. They look somewhat barrack-like, but not more so than most boarding-schools and summer hotels. Around them are well-kept lawns, beds of flowers, and plenty of fruit and shade trees. Some of the bedrooms are neatly carpeted, and the comfort of cushioned rocking-chairs is not despised. All the interior walls are staring white, and the woodwork is painted a distressing dark yellow color; but the exceeding neatness that prevails gives to every apartment a homelike air. The sanitary conditions are excellent. Nothing better could be desired in the way of drainage, ventilation, dry cellars, pure water, perfect cleanliness of rooms, beds and clothing, and careful removal of all refuse and impurities likely to exhale the germs of disease.

The Shakers use no alcoholic drinks and no tobacco. The North Family are strict vegetarians. In most of the other families some meat is eaten; but pork is tabooed by all of them, I am told. With their knowledge and practice of the rules of healthful living they would show a remarkably favorable death-rate were it not for their practice of celibacy. They say this unnatural condition, prescribed by their founder, Mother Ann, as the great essential of real Christianity, tends to long life, but the records of monastic institutions are against their theory, and I believe their own records would be, too, if due allowance were made for their regular and health-

ful habits in other respects. The remarkable thing about Shaker celibacy is that it is practised without any barriers between the sexes save those of the ordinary customs of civilized society. Men and women mingle together freely in the ordinary avocations of the day, eat in the same rooms and sleep in the same buildings, with no partitions or locked doors dividing the dwellings into male and female wings. The dormitories open upon hallways used by both sexes. There is, however, a watchful oversight of the younger members of the community by the elders. No one, except perhaps the aged, has an apartment or herself. Each sleeps alone in a narrow bed, but there are two or three beds in a room. The women go in couples when away from the house, so there is small chance for future love-making. At the church there are separate doors for the sexes, labelled "entrance for males" and "entrance for females," which is a little singular considering the free common use made of halls, stairs and doors in the family houses. Perhaps it is a relic of a time of stricter forms than now prewail. I do not observe anything that could be called sociability between the sociability between the sexes. Their gatherings are for religious talk, the singing of their sweet, peculiar spiritual songs and the practice of their weird religious dances. When they meet they speak a pleasant word or two of greeting and pass on quickly. If general conversation were permitted, it is hard to see what they would have to talk about, for the news of the world does not concern them. there are no changes of fashions to speak of or topics

The punishment is dismissal from the community. Much more common is it for young members to fall in love and openly to leave the society for the purpose of marrying. No constraint is put upon them to hold them back save that of expostulation and regret. The Shakers want no members who do not of their own free wills desire to stay with them and conform to their laws. Any one is at liberty to depart, but those who go must go without scrip or staff, and leave behind them the fruits of their labor-the pleasant home, the orchards and tilled fields, the sleek cattle and the full granaries. The inducements of a life abounding in nearly all needful comforts is not sufficient, however, to hold the young reared in the Shaker communities, unless their minds are of the cast and calibre to be ruled by the religious doctrines of the sect." One of the ministers tells me that of the girls adopted and reared by the Lebanon community not more than one in twenty-five stays long after coming of age, and of the boys only about one in a hundred. Such poor results in the way of gaining members by raising and educating children have caused the societies to do less and less from year to year in this direction. They seem to think that a man or woman must be born with Shaker tendencies and then be converted at mature age to be of much account in a community. Besides, a purpose to marry, a dislike of the restraints of the Society, and a desire for freedom for individual effort deprives the Shakers of most of their energetic and talented

The adult men show the effects of celibacy and a monotonous round of life devoid of personal ambition less than the women. To all appearances they are healthy, but the women have pallid faces, and look nervous and weary. I am told they are liable to attacks of hysteria and other nervous diseases. No doubt their greater sensitiveness to religious excitement has something to do with their lack of robust vitality, as well as the subversion of their affectional natures. I am inclined to think, however, that they are the real strength of the Shaker communities, and that if the daily conversation and the family devotional exercises of these peculiar people could be studied by an outsider, it would be found that the women who suffer most from celibacy are its most earnest advocates, and that they, much more than the men, keep up the religious zeal and fervor of the sect. The same difference I note here between the physical condition of the men and women may be observed in the Roman Catholic celibate orders-the monks looking ruddy and contented, while the nuns are almost invariably wan, slender, thin-blooded creatures. Perhaps the explanation is that woman is burt more on the spiritual side of her nature by being deprived of the natural affections than man is.

The Shakers, to their great honor be it said, impose no burdens upon their women which the men do not bear, and divide all honor and authority equally between the sexes. They were the first practical advocates of women's rights. Their highest ministry, which directs the spiritual affairs of all their communities, is composed of two men and two women, all having the title of elder. Each family is ruled by two male and two female elders, and there are deacons and desconesses to manage details of household and industrial affairs. Nothing is decided without a consultation of the authorities of both sexes. And the men assume no air of superiority either in church or business affairs. This is an inevitable outgrowth from the belief of the Shakers in Mother Ann as the female embodiment of the Christ principle. They think there could be no perfect Christian Church until there. was a manifestation of the female part of the Divine nature. As a natural sequence of this faith they demand equal civil rights for women.

Now I have got upon the delicate ground of theology I will venture to give an outline of the chief points of Shaker belief. It will not be news or many readers, but there may be some who will be glad to have the substance of it, boiled down and fresh from posible. The waist of the dress is short and the skirt is fastened to it by numerous thick plaits. Around the neck is worn a big kerchief, crossed over the breast and coming down to the waist. While at work the kerchief is of some coarse, dark material, but on Sundays and at evening meetings it is white. An apron reaches from the neck to the toes. A quaint white lace cap hides the whole head except the face, and when they go out of the house this is surmounted by an ugly scoop bonnet of straw, with sultice but cape hanging down over the neck. The bonnet comes so far forward that the face is hidden within its cavernous interior. If you come upon a Shakeress face to face, and she does not look down, as she is almost sure to do, you can just see that there is a face back under the shadow of the projecting roof of the hideous headgear, and that is all. In this costume agirl of ten looks like an old woman. The men wear broad-brimmed hats of skirw or felt. Their hair is combed straight back behind the ears and reaches down to the looks early on the police over the neck over the neck. The scheduler of the projecting roof of the hideous headgear, and that is all. In this costume agirl of ten looks like an old woman. The men wear broad-brimmed hats of straw or felt. Their hair is combed straight back behind the ears and reaches down to the look early look called "The Strawories". Chair is the solution and reaches the sune and the fire hyd and ten fresh from hand the fire hyd and ten feels and the fire hyd and ten feels the her hard the fire hyd and ten feels and the fire hyd and ten feels the head the in a book called "The Testimonies." Celibacy was her chief injunction. She also taught community of property and cooperative labor, but the practical arrangement of the Shaker system of societies was the work of Joseph Meacham, her disciple and successor. The Shakers do not believe in the atonement in the sense the orthodox Christians teach the doctrine, and their heavens and hells are much like those described by Swedenborg, no future condition of the soul being necessarily of eternal duration. In fact, they hold that progress out of evil is as feasible in the future life as in this. They also believe that the spirits of dead persons can visit the earth, and under certain conditions influence the thought and actions of the living.

DE BACOURT IN AMERICA.

A FRANK CORRESPONDENCE. WHAT TALLEYRAND'S FRIEND THOUGHT OF THE AMERICANS-A QUEER CAMPAIGN STORY-A PROPHECY.

Madame la Comtesse de Mirabeau has just contributed to Figure some entertaining letters written forty-one years ago in America by her quele, M. De Bacourt, Talleyrand's friend, secretary and literary executor. Although interesting for many reasons these letters are far from flattering to the American people and American ways. Under date of June 26, 1840, he writes from New-York:

1840, he writes from New-York:

I have just returned from New-Jersey, where I have been visiting Mr. K. at his country-place. The park, which is quite large, is in the English form, but the grass plats are replaced by potatoes. Everywhere one sees the stamp of Americanism, though in a luxurious form. America and the American give no idea of an England and an Englishman of the second or third class. The mistress of the house is as faded at forty as a European would be at lifty, and her granddaughter is already emaciated at twenty, though eightoen months ago she was the greatest beauty in the United States. It appears that this is generally the case with American ladies, who are very pretty from sixteen to eighteen, then lose their teeth, their complexion and their youth; the extreme variation of climate is said to be the cause. Master and guests are also Englishmen of the second rate, though in this country they pass for refined gentlemen. One sees that they would like to be so, but it is not their natural manner, and the constraint troubles them.

M. De Bacourt went to Washington, whence he

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wrote on July 4:

I went yesterday to see the President at the house which they call the Executive Mansion, a pretty place built in good taste. The apartments, which are of good proportion, are decorated with an elegant simplicity. A few minutes after my arrival, a gentleman entered in whom I had some difficulty in recognizing Mr. Van Buren, he had grown so much stouter. He wore a black coat, gray tronsers, and boots, which consoled me somewhat for not having my own uniform, which has not yet arrived. In giving him my credentials I addressed him in French; he answered in English, and this ceremony being accomplished he shook hands heartily and said he was charmed to see me again, remembering our former acquaintance in England. Here they call Mr. Van Buren the "American Talleyrand," and he appears to be much flattered by the title, for in taking to me he repeated no less than ten times, "Wonderfall man!" Mr. Van B. is generally considered to be a clever man, though more in regard to his personal affairs than those of the nation.

A few days later De Bac zurt dined with the Preswrote on July 4:

A few days later De Bac art dined with the Pres-

there are no changes of fashions to speak of or topics concerning property, and the fruitful themes connected with marriage and family life are supposed to be entirely outside the range of their thoughts. One day is just like another, and the passing years bring no change in the monotonous round of labor and worship.

With all the watchfulness of the elders and eldresses, deacons and deaconesses, and the constant religious teusion kept up to exalt the mind to a high pitch of self-abnegation, occasional evolutions of the law of celibacy occur, but they are by no means

bad. My servant says, gravely: "It appears that being a President is not always agreeable."

Mr. Van Buren is the sen of a tavera-keeper; he has good manners—and four sons.

The American of the Northern States is of the English type, combined with the fuesse and claverness of the Jew; it is this mixture of pride, coldness and British stiffness with Hebrew cuming which makes of the Yankee a being apart. The Yankees are Englishmen in soul, noiwithstanding the contempt which is felt for them by the natives of the mother country. It is to England that they go for their manners, their tastes, their fashions, their prejudices—even to their antipathy to France and Frenchmen. The Yankees, much more civilized than their compatriots of the South, would willingly admit an aristocracy with all the degrees of superiority one finds in England; and in the New-England States it would take very little change to establish the same Government they have in England. In the South, on the contrary, they incline rather toward the French, and—I say it with pain—it is the worst things about re which they adopt. They are vain and jelous of the superior civilization of the North, which they desire to crush by the principles of extreme democracy. There is in the West a third race, which is composed of cuicivinzation of the North, which they desire to crush by the principles of extreme democracy. There is in the West a third race, which is composed of cuigrants from the States of the North and South, Ireland and Germany. It is called, in my opinion, to play in the United States the principal role, and to dominate in a few years the two others.

I consider the Anglo-American race as charged with

with the providential mission of peopling and civilizing this immense continent. It is accomplishing this task without regarding any hindrance, and this is what explains the notorious anomalies pointed out by all who have written about America. pointed out by all who have written about About it is not just to criticise details when the whole is grand, majestic, imposing! The fault of the Americans is in not limiting their pretensions to the success they have attained, in persistently comparing cess they have attained, in persistently comparing themselves to European nations and claiming over them superiority of every sort. This is their great fault and one that often renders them ridiculous.

I have lately seen Madame Jerome Bonaparte-Thave lately seen Madame Jerome Domaparte. Miss Patterson. She is a large woman whose face preserves still the remains of rare beauty, but without the least expression. One would say that she was as good as she was tiresome.

A MALT HOUSE BLOWN UP.

TITY OF MALT RUINED-LOSS, \$40,000.

EXPLOSION IN EHEET'S BREWERY-A LARGE QUAN-

An explosion of malt-dust occurred yesterday at noon in George Ehret's browery, in Ninety-third-st., between Second and Third-aves., by which property valued at \$40,000 was ruined. No one excest a liftle boy who was picking up ice in the street in front of the building was injured. The boy was struck down by a brick and braised, but was not dangerously wounded. usly wounded.
The brewery buildings extend from Ninety-third-

down by a brick and braised, but was not dangerously wounded.

The brewery buildings extend from Ninety-thirdst, to Ninety-second-st; the main building, seven
stories high, facing on Ninety-third-st, is sursmounted by a cupola, flanked by two tall chimneys. In the west wing 40,000 bushels of malt
are stored in four great bins that extend from
the second story to the roof. The grain is lifted
from the yard in elevators and made into malt; on
the fourth floor are the two mills in which it is
ground between heavy iron rollers, after which it is
lifted to the top of the house in other elevators and
discharged into the storage bins. The work of
grinding the malt is very dangerous, and explosions
in this department of a brewery are frequent, despite the greatest care. A line dust that is of a
highly explosive character is developed in the process, and pervading the elevator in its entire, length,
it flashes up like powder when ignited by accident,
with great force. A match carelessly thrown in
the malt or a small pebble striking a spark from the
iron rollers might furnish the cause of an explosion,
and, for all that is known, did so yesterday in Mr.
Ehret's brewery.

At about a quarter after 11, while two men were
busy at the grinding mills, a violent explosion shook
the building. The elevators conveying the malt to
the top of the bins were sent their full length, the
tin roof that covered the entire west wing was
blown a dozen feet in the air and thrown, with one
of the chimneys, upon the roof of the adjoining
boiler-house, four stories below, crashing
through it into the boiler-room. An ornamental
brick gable over the front of the building,
opposite which a dust pipe from the elevator discharged its contents, was blown into Ninety-lifth-st,
and the cornices and iron work around the cupola
were twisted into unnatural shapes. The force of the
explosion was spent apward, and the two millers,
who were the only persons in the mill-room, escaped
unharmed. A flash of fire shot up simultaneously
with the cras

was seen to be on fire,
The mill machinery was immediately stopped

Several explosions of the same sort have occurred in Ehret's brewery before, but none of so serious a nature. Hardiy a month passes that some brewery does not suffer from this source. No precaution, however close, has been found sufficient protection against such accidents. The name of the boy who was struck by a piece of brick from the falling gable was not reported by the police.

RUNNING TEN MILES.

A ten-mile foot race was run at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, immediately after the lacrosse match, by Hazel, the champion long-distance runner of England, and Price, the ex-champion. The race was for \$200 a side. Two and a half laps made a ille. The track and field were in excellent condition mile. The track and field were in excellent condition. The judges were H. A. Berte for Price, and Captam Williams, of Brooklyn, for Hazel; referee, J. Golding.

At the start, the men got away well together. On the first lap, flazel worked a little ahead of Price, and succeeded in not only keeping the lend to the end, but gradually increasing it on the fourth, fifth, sixtla, and seventh miles. Price then began to cover lost ground, but did not succeed in overtaking his opponent, who won by 100 yards. The thus made was the best record in this country by a minute and a naif and was one minute behind the record in England. The following is the time of both men at the end of every mile:

	Hazet.	Price.		Hazel	Price.
4th mile	9:56% 15:12 20:30%	9:59 16:51 ½ 21:19 ‰	oth mile	36:49% 42:20%	38:05 4 43:44 5

DRYGOODS MEN AT BASE-BALL,

A game of base-ball was played yesterday on the Knick rhocker Grounds at Hoboken, between Bates, Reed & Cooley's and A. T. Stewart's nines, which resulted in a score of 20 to 6 in favor of Bates, Reed & Cooley. The pitching by Dunlap and catching by McCarrol were excellent; also the playing of Donahue

PREPARED FOR PLUNDER.

Policeman Bohan, of the Twenty-second Police Precinct, saw a man standing in a doorway at No. 880 Tenth-ave, early Friday moraing and acting very suspiciously. After watching him for some time he crossed the street, and as he did so a man time he crossed the street, and as he did so a man came out of the hall and ran away. Seeing another man in the hall Bohan went in and arrested him. The side door of a liquor store, which is on the premises, had a panel cut out, and the thieves were just about to plunder the store. The prisoner was taken before Justice Wandell, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, where James Logan, the owner of the liquor store, made a co-updaint against him. He was held in default of \$1,500 bail to answer. The prisoner gave his name as James Savage, of East Fifty-sixth-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- First Lieutenant E. T. C. Richmond, 2d Artiflery, has been relieved from duty at Dickinson College, Carilale, Penn., and ordered to rejoin his battery. Assistant Surgeon H. M. Deeble, U. S. A., has been

Assistant Surgeon H. M. Deeble, U. S. A., has been ordered to proceed to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and report in person to the commanding general, Department of Dakota, for assignment to daty.

Captain Raiph Chandler has been detached from the command of the United States steamer Minnesota and placed on waiting orders. Lieutonaut J. C. Rich from duty at the Lengue Island, Penn., Navy Yard, and granted leave of absence for one month. Eusign W. S. Hegg from the United States steamer Alarm when her trial is completed and placed on waiting orders.

CROP REPORTS IN THE NORTHWEST.

CHICAGO, July 30 .- A dispatch to The Times from St. Paul, Minn., says:

from St. Paul, Minn., says:

An exhaustive review of the crop situation in Minnesota, Central Dakota and portions of Iowa and Wisconsin, based on careful personal inspection, shows about the following promise for the harvest now at hand: The average yield of wheat per acre for the State of Minnesota and for the Red River Valley and along the Northern Pacific Railroad in Dakota is not quite equal to the average yield in 1879, the cause for the falling off being the damage by high water in the low lands and the bacaward spring. The total yield of the state and of the section of Dakota specified will equal that of 1879, the damage from the causes named being compensated by increased agreege.

CHECKMATE'S GREAT RACE.

SURPASSING ALL HE HAD DONE BEFORE. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND INTERESTING DAY SARA-TOGA HAS VET HAD-ATTENDANCE AND ENTRUST-ASM BOTH IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER-CHECK-MATE'S VICTORY IN THE SUMMER HANDICAP-FELLOWPLAY, WYOMING AND GLASGOW THE OTHER WINNERS. [FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

SARATOGA, July 30 .- The movement toward the course began earlier this morning than on any previous day, and it was more general. It was a charming picture in the grand stand, crowded from end to end with the most brilliant gathering at the Saratoga track this year. Men who ordinarily pay no attention to races-merchants, physicians, lawyers, judges, Congressmen, Senators, and even a few ciergymen—left the town in good season and hastened to the racing grounds, full of eager expectation. The fairest faces from the hotels were to be seen. There were stir and bustle, movement for beginning the sport. The cause of this unusual in-terest and excitement was the Summer Handicap, in which the unrivalled Hindoo was expected to meet Checkmate, G. o.m. and, Thora, Sir Hugh and others, at such weights as to give promise of the possible defeat of the champion, or, if he should succeed, of one of the greatest triumphs ever won on the American turf. With such a group of thoroughbreds contending on such conditions, there would surely be a race which would be referred to for years afterwards as the greatest test of thoroughbred excellence made in 1881. What was the disappointment of the congregated thousands when it was learned that Hindoo would not start! It is true that a field of the choicest class was left. With Checkmate, Thora, Greenland, Ferida, Sir Hugh, Belle of the Highlands and One Dime to run, a great race might be looked for. But the universal desire was to see Hindoo. It was to be no child's play for him in this race, as every other he had run in this year had been. Everyone was anxious to see him pushed to his utmost for once, to find out what he is really capable of. Hence there was the keenest regret that he was withdrawn. A great many people believed that his star would go down in defeat if he should run with 116 pounds up against such a field, and no small number at-tributed the action of his owners to fear that the great colt would be beaten. But the truth was that he began coughing this morning, and the Dwyers had no relish for exposing such an animal to the risk of such a race unless in absolutely perfect condition. Hindoo has too many rich stakes to win this year to make it judi-cious to expose him to the chances of a desperate struggle with such racers as Checkmate, Thora and Greenland with 116 pounds on his back. If he could overcome such a field as that in the Summer Handicap, carrying so great weight, it would be clearly the greatest performance by a three-year-old ever known on this side of the Atlantic. Last summer Luke Blackburn won the Grand Union Prize here, 13 miles, carrying 116 pounds, but those behind him were Gleamore, One Dime, General Phillips, Cammie F. and Chimneysweep. Glenmore was then very much inferior to the Glenmore of the Coney Island Cup, and One Dime ran poorly. The rest were of no account at all. The Summer Handleap to-day brought together some of the fleetest runners in America. The decision of the Dwyer Brothers was prudent though not popular.

to nearly 3 with the gay chatter of the ladies and the animation which is always infectious when a large crowd gets together to see fine racing. It was altogether the most delightful day seen at Saratoga this season. The air was a little hot, but not so tropical as to cause serious inconvenience. The sun was bright but not overpowering, there was a gentle cooling breeze stirring, and the course looked at its best. Of course, with such horses engaged the betting was of the briskest kind and there was no small excitement about the poel stands. The track was in superb condition, as the time made proves.

of surprise by winning the first race easily in 1:42, such fast ones as Victim, Dake of Montrose, Girofle and Saunterer being wholly unable to keep pace with him. He was the lowest but one in the betting, and French Olivia and Turco were handsomely outrun by Pierre Lorillard's Wyoming, the contest being for two-year-olds that had never won. Then came the great race of the day, the Summer Hardicap. This has brought out many famous horses in past years, and has been fruitful in exciting struggles; but perhaps the competitors of to-day were the best lot that ever passed the flag for this race surely the best got together in any handicap this year.

Nine ran, and of these three came from George L. Lorillard's stable—Greenland, Sir Hugh and Ferida. Of
these three Greenland was considered by everybody the best, and the general expectation was that the fight at the finish would be between Checkmate, the favorite, Greenland and Thora. So it proved, but Checkmate was even better than the common voice declared him. He disposed of Thora as readily as in the Excelsior Stakes, disposed of Thora as readily as in the Excelsior Stakes, and Greenland did not give him serious trouble, though he pushed him at the end. Costello, who was riding Greenland, made a mistake in not going forward earlier in the race, when Checkmate began to make his run. Checkmate did not wait as long as he usually does before Checkmate did not wait as long as he usually does before Mutual pools, \$11 60. ters of a mile remained, instead of staying back until the last half, or even last quarter, as he usually does. This seemed to take Costello by surprise. Still it is not at all likely that the result would have been changed by any method of nandling Green-land, though the finish might have been close. It would have taken a Hindoo to heat Checkmate to-day, and even a Hindeo, carrying 116 pounds, might have had to yield. Cheekmate made a wonderful race, covering the mile and a half in 2:3514, the fastest time for the

have taken a Hindeo to beat Checkmate to-day, and even a Hindeo, carrying 116 pounds, might have had to yield. Checkmate made a wonderful race, covering the mile and a half in 2:354, the fastest time for the distance ever made at Saratoga, and only surpassed by Lake Blackbarn 2:24 and You Bowline's 2:544, And Cornel and Checkmate 2:24 and You Bowline's 2:544, And Cornel and Checkmate 2:24 and You Bowline's 2:544, And Cornel and Checkmate 2:24 and You Bowline's 2:544, And Cornel and Checkmate 2:24 and You Bowline's 2:544, And Cornel and Checkmate 2:25 and Che

New York—W. alchaedrah, goat; J. R. Flannery, point; W. O. Ross, cover point; W. H. Journeay, H. Balch and R. L. LaMontagne, defence field; T. M. Marson, centre; J. C. Gurdt, E. Merritt, A. D. Eitchie, W. P. Ritchey and E. Cluff, home.

Mr. Wiman, of Staten Island, acted as referee. The first goal was taken in five nimutes. The New-York Club lost the face, when the ball was quickly worked down near its flags by Stirling. This was a close check, and the ball was sent flying up the field by Ross. After it had passed up and down a few times, Balen dropped it from left centre to W. Ritchie, who by a quick "elne" seored game.

The second game was more stubbornly contested by the Baltimore's defence, and it was not until after thirty-nine minutes of close play, that Cluff knocked the ball through the Baltimore flags. In this game there was some very pretty passing by the Baltimore team, with a good deal of fine throwing on the part of the New-York players. The throwing of Ross and Journeay, the dodging of Flannery and Gurdt, and the general good play of Marson and Merritt, elicited frequent applause from the few spectators present. Inglehart made a spiendid catch, and "tipped" nicely to Ober, who was, however, checked before he could get a shot on the New-York flags. After a few moments of excellent play, in which Randolph and Perry did effective work, the goal was taken by the New-York Club. the match.

After the usual cheer of good-will the two clubs retired to the club-house, where a handsome lunch had been served by the order of Hermann Oetrichs, the president of the New-York Club. Short and appropriate speeches were made by Mr. Wiman, Mr. Merritt and Mr. Smith, the reteree and captains respectively.

HIGHER PRICES FOR LUMBER. DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 30 .- A dispatch to The Chicago Journal states that the lumber dealers are revising their price-lists for another general advance to take effect August 1. The increase places \$1 per 1,000 additional on fencing, flooring and siding, an advance of 50 cents on sheeting, common boards, stack boards and dimensions, and an advance of 25 cents on laths and shingles. Upper grades of lumber swill remain unchanged.

a serious difference to those who had bet on places in the books. Mutual pool tickets paid \$21.80.
Third race—The Summer Handkeap, a sweepstakes fer all ages, \$50 each, or only \$20 if declared out by July 25, with \$700 added, the second borse to receive \$200, and the third \$75. Eighty-live nominations and claft starters. Distance, one mile and a half. Starters—James I. Williams how a gelding Checkmate (5 years, 119 pounds), the bown gelding Checkmate (5 years, 119 pounds), the best of the old out of Full Cry, ridden by Murphy, she best of the old out of Full Cry, ridden by Murphy, she best of the old out of Full Cry, ridden by Murphy, she best of the boy celding Checkmate (5, 106), the law mare Ferida (5, 112), by Gleuelz out of La Henderson, ridden by Couner, and the bay gelding Sir Husch (3, 100), by Waverly out of Millle J., ridden by Ural: Charies Keed's bay filly Thora (3, 104), by Longfellow out of Susan Ann, ridden by Donobne; Churchill & Johnson's bay filly Belie of the Highlands (3, 86), by Bonnie Scolland out of Valerian, ridden by Olney; James Grinstead's bay mare Llathumah (5, 108), by John Morgan out of Lantana, ridden by Givens; Dr. Crack's electinut horse One Dime (5, 115), by Wanderer out of Seythian, ridden by Hughes, and L. A. Ehlers's filly Dinna (4, 92), by Glenelg, out of Annie Bush, ridden by Gibbs. Hindoo and Baltic were entered, but were withdrawn this morning. One Dime recently belonged to Lordinari. W. Jerome, who sold him for \$3,000 to Perreceival and the sold him to Dr. Craik. The company that he sold him to Dr. Craik. The company that he sold him to Dr. Craik. The company that he sold him to Dr. Craik. The company that he sold him to Dr. Craik. The company that he sold him to Dr. Craik. The company that he sold him to Dr. Craik. The company that he sold him to Dr. Craik. The company that he sold him to Dr. Craik. The company that he sold him to Dr. Craik. The company that he sold him to Dr. Craik. The company that he sold him to Dr. Craik. The company that he sold him to Dr. Craik. THE LABORER'S CONDITION MARKED CHANGES FOR THE BETTER. RESULT OF THE MANY RECENT STRIKES-DETTER WAGES AND LESS WORK THAN THREE YEARS AGO-WHY THE WORKINGMAN IS HAPPIER. The members of the trade unions of this city, with few exceptions, are more than pleased with the success which has attended their efforts this summer to secure concessions from employers. The busy season is now at its height, and in nearly all the trades the rates of wages and the length of the working hours have been adjusted satisfactorily to the men. The noteworthy instances of such concessions are in the cases of the brewery men, who, although cominally losing in their strike, had the number of their working hours reduced from eighteen to twelve, with a material lessening of their Sunday work, in addition to a liberal increase of their wages.

The bakers, too, succeeded in having their condition bettered in more ways than the reduction of their working hours and an increase of wages. It has been a custom for bakers to board with their employers, which compelled them, after working from fourteen to eighteen hours a day in the ill. ventilated cellars where the ovens are situated, to sleep and eat in the same building, thus passing nearly the whole of their time in a bad atmosphere The result of their strike was to reduce their working hours to twelve, to increase each man's wages \$2 a week, and to allow them to board with the bosses or not, as they chose. The car-drivers were fortu-nate in respect to their demand for fewer hours work. Their grievance of having to drive in all kinds of weather, exposed alike to heat, cold and storms, suffering from excessive fatigue produced by handling the brake and reins often for eighteen hours a day, was a serious one, and the desperate mood to which such arduous labor would drive

them was appreciated by the officers of the companies at a time when a dangerous strike could be avoided by a judicious concession. The concession was given, and while most of the drivers pleaded for time instead of money-("We wish to have a little recreation with our wives and children," they said -their only alternatives on some lines were to stop work or to take an increase of wages. Although much dissatisfaction has been expressed since by the men, their condition was relieved of much of the unpleasantness which it possessed at the time of the projected strike.

These are the working classes which have been most oppressed by reason of the condition of their labor, and most benefited by the agitation of the season. There have been instances where the movements of the employers and emoloyes have been mutual for an increase of wages. When the journeymen horseshoers were holding meetings in different parts of the city to agitate a strike among the men for higher wages, the bosses encouraged the action of their workmen, and formed an association of boss-horseshoers to establish a higher schedule of prices so that they could increase the wages of their employes. Of the minor strikes, it may be said that they have been successful too. The tailors early in the season, aided by a powerful union and a large bank account, succeeded in making their own terms after a strike of three weeks. The cigarmakers have made numerous strikes in the city, and in most instances received an advance of 50 cents to \$1 a thousand. The 'longshoremen, steamship firemen, men engaged in the building trades and day laborers have all in a greater or less degree been successful in securing higher wages.

The present activity in building in this city and stop work or to take an increase of wages, the hast mile Sir Hugh was keeping up a despairing fight with Thora for the lead. Sir Hugh had struggled gallantly, but was overmatched. At the half-mile post Thora's head was in front. Gallantly, but was overmatched. At the half-mile post Thora's head was in front. Belle of the High-lands fourth, a length belind Checkmate, Greenland at the Belle's saddle-girth, terida next. Thora's head was in front for a quarter furiong only. Six Hugh dropped back and Checkmate passed Thora. Stable-boys and exhibing backers of Checkmate shouted listily. At a magnificent pase Checkmate thundered down the long curve in the third quarter with Thora first by his neck, then by his saddle, then by his Bank, and at the three-quarters post a length behind Thora, and Greenland fourth, a length beak of the Belle. Checkmate took the middle of the homestreich and came dashing on at the highest speed, his jockey using the spur and riding him to the extreme of his ability, but not using the whip. With Greenland behind him he knew that he had no fractions of seconds to spare. Belle of the Highiands made a final expiring rush at the furiong post, and coming up on the extreme outside got even with Checkmate's neck. But the leader had too much left in him. He answered the challenge. Belle of the Highlands could not maintain her speed, and Checkmate still led. Meanwhile Costello, with lash and spur, was tolling with Greenland, trying to make up the ground which he had foolishly allowed Checkmate to gain on the backstretch. Greenland answered with great spirit and ran like the staunch, true colt he is. But Checkmate was too far in front and had too much speed. Greenland was only a length behind at the finish, Checkmate whing in the splendid time of 23512. Thora was third, a length behind Greenland; Belle of the Highlands fourth, a length and a quarter back of Thora; Ferida life, two lengths back of the Belle; One Dime sixth, Str Hugh seventh, Liahtunah eighth, and Diana far back. The untortunate performance must take rank with the sest. The time

Vio, \$15.
Fourth race—Knight Templar, \$500; Linchpin and Jake White, \$100 cach; J. A. Scoley, \$60; Raby, \$50
Ascender, \$30; Ill-Used Colt, \$20; Monk, \$10.

LACROSSE AT THE POLO GROUNDS.

A lacrosse match between the Baltimore Club

and the New-York Club was played at the Polo Ground

yesterday afternoon, despite the cheerless weather The contest was won in an hour and a half by the home

club, who scored three straight goals. It was by n

means an easy victory for the New-York Club, which

was often hard pressed to save its goals. The play of

both sides was exceptionally good. The names of th

N. Williams, cover point: C. J. Inglebart, V. Pennima and R. R. Brown, defence field; W. H. Comstock, centre

A. Randolph, Francis Perry, Archey Stirling, J. Penning

New York-W. McEachran, goal; J. R. Flannery

point; W. O. Ross, cover point; W. H. Journeay, I

Club.

After a rest of ten minutes the players were again crossing sticks. At the beginning it looked very much as if the home club would lose a game, its goal being frequently in danger. After twenty-two minutes, however, W. Ritchie got the ball out of a "serimmage" and scored a game. The time having been played out, this ended the matter.

Baltimore-E. Pennington, goal; T. Smith, point; T.

players were as follows:

ton and G. Ober, home.

in the binding trades and day laborers have all in a greater or less degree been successful in securing higher wages.

The present activity in building in this city and the consequent demand for both skilled and unskilled labor at high wages, are fruitful sources of comment on the comparative condition of the working classes now and at other periods in the last decade when wages were so low in proportion to the cost of living that the amount of work was scarcely sufficient for subsistence. The price of labor in this city has steadily increased during the last three years, and the demand for it has constantly grown greater, until now it seems that in some trades the limit of high wages has been reached, and any attempt to force the rates higher will result in serious injury to the classes of workmen engaged in those trades, as well as to the contractors who employ men at initation prices. It has been this attempt on the part of the trade unions that has before caused a temporary lull in the building industry.

CHEERFUL FIGURES.

CHEERFUL FIGURES.

That an appreciation may be obtained of the condition of labor in this city during the last ten years, the following tables have been prepared, showing the actual rates of wages paid for several kinds of labor and the cost of living at the same time. The first table shows the weekly hours of labor and the wages paid by the week in New-York City and its vicinity in 1878 and 1881:

1878

t.	heads. At the second James Henry, who was		1010			1	1001.		
	riding Terror, tumbled off, though the horse did not fall. His foot caught in the stirrup	Occupations.	Hours. (full t		Vages il time). Hours.		Wagos		
8	and he was dragged a little way, but was soon free. The		-	7.000	Name y	- HANGE &	Trutt	remel.	
	horse ran half way round the course, following the oth-	Bricklayers	59	\$12	to \$1	5 59	818	to 834	
e	ers. For the first half of the concluding mile Faustina	Masons	59	12	to 1		15		
5.	and Glasgow kept neck and neck, disputing every stride,	Carpenters and join-		-			20	10 DE	
-	and the government and beek, disputing every stride,	ers	59	9	to 1	2 59	19	to 18	
h	with Post Guard a good third. Faustina fell back beaten	Gustiflers.	60	20			3.5	to 21	
g	soon after passing the balf-mile post, and then Post	Painters	58	10			15		
	Guard tried to get up to Glasgow, but could not. Glas-	Plusterers	59	10		5 59	15		
F	gow was always a length or more in front of him up to	I tumbers	59	12		8 59	18		
1.	the last half furlong, when Glasgow came away and won	Slaters	59	10	to 1	5 59	15		
	by half a dozen lengths in 2:07, Faustina third, far back.	Blacksmiths	150	10			12	to 21	
e	Mutual pools, \$11 60.	Bakers	86	- 5		8 72	8	to 14	
e		Bookbinders	60	12	to 1		10		
	ENTRIES AND FOOLS FOR MONDAY'S RACES.	Shoemakers	Piece.			8 Piece.	10	to 14	
15	The entries for Monday's races are as follows:	Butchers	70	8		2 Piece.		to 25	
	The charles for Montay a races are as follows:	Cabinetmakers	60	. 9	to 1		15		
	First race-Three-quarters dash-Virginia Bush, 95	Coopers	60	12	to 1		9	to 15	
7-	pounds; Bouncer, 100; Bandit, 98; Turco, 98; North-	Coppersmiths	60	12	to 1		12	to 15	
a	land, 98; Belle of Runnemedes, 107; Nighteap, 100;	Cutiers	60	20			10		
	Hiawasse, 100.	Engravers	60	15	to 2		15	to 20	
-	Second race-One mile five hundred yards-Sir Walter,	Horseshoers	59	12	to 1		15	to 24	
a.	102 pounds; Cinderella, 105; Juniata, 110; Valleria,	Millwrights	60	10			15	to 21	
30	94; Colonel Sprague, 110,	Printers	P'ce 60	8	to 1	8 P'ce 60	15	to 24	
(t	Third race-One mile-Churchill, 102 pounds; Mattie	Saddlers and har-			1000	-	1.7.71	100	
0	Rapture, 90; Victim, 117; Vici, 90; Clyde Hall, 90;	hessmakers	60	12	to 1:	5 60	12	to 15	
	Kapture, 50, victure, 117; vici, 80; Ciyde Hall, 90;	Sailmakers	56	12	to I		12	to 15	
-	Fellowplay, 99; Jack of Hearts, 95; Patti, 92; Boule-	Tinsmiths	60	10	to le	60	10	to 15	
0	vard, 118.	Tailors (customw'k,				1			
7	Fourth race-Selling race, three-quarters of a mile-	merchant tailors).	Piece.	10	to 18	Plece.	18	to 25	
4	Ascender, 93 pounds; J. A. Scoley, 101; Knight Tem-	Brass founders	60	10	to 14	59	15	to 21	
*	plar, 104; Ill-used Coit, 81; Monk, 89; Jake Waite, 167;	Laborers, porters, etc.	60	69	to 1	60	- 39	to 15	
38	Linchpin, 105; Baby, 108.	PRIN P. 33			-				
	The following pools were sold at the race track this	The following to	able, fr	ar eta	shed	by H. I	S. 15	F. B.	
9	afternoon.	Thurshay & Co.	Manne	44.					
1	First race-Hiawasse, \$280; Nighteap, \$225; Bandit	Thurber & Co.,	PHOMS	* 17.5	COSE	OI HIV	ng 1	n The	
	and Turner 2010 . Danners \$250; Signical, \$220; Bandit	years 1878 and 18	81:						
п	and Tarco, \$210; Bouncer, \$185; Belle of Rannemede,								
6	\$95; Virginia Bush, \$25; Northland, \$25.	Food and Necesi	aries.	- 1	187	9 1	18	4.7	
1	Second race-Colonel Sprague, \$500; Juanita, \$140;		Section 1		4,000	174	4.0	764	
П	Sir Walter, \$60; Valleria, \$45; Cinderella, \$20.	Brend, per loaf, 1 lb 6	oz			0.5		05	
П	Third race-Fellowplay, \$400; Pattl, \$175; Churchill	Bread, per loaf, 1 1b	12 oz			08		Os	
: 1	and Victim, \$105 cach ; Boulevard and Jack of Hearts,	Bread, per loaf, 2 lbs	0 m			10		30	
5	\$30 each; Clyde Hall and Mattie Rapture, \$10 each;	Flour, per barrel, 196	pounds.		6 30 1/	87 50 S	100.0	0.5850	
k	Viei, \$15.	Beef, for reasting, per	r Ib	CC 3 1	12 to		14 0		
5	Fourth race-Knight Templar, \$500; Linchpin and	Beef, for soun, per lt		200	06.10		08 t		
	Jaka White S100 cash. I A Seeless S20. Izhenpin and	Beef, rump-steak, per	r 15		14 te		15 1		
u	Jake White, \$100 cach ; J. A. Scoley, \$60 ; Baby, \$50	Roof gomed nor 1's		79/5 C	600 A		200		

Food and Necessaries.	1878.		1881.		
Brend, per loaf, 1 lb 6 oz.		05		65	
Bread, per loaf, 1 lb 12 oz		08		Os	
Bread, per loaf, 2 lbs 4 os		7.09		10	
Flour, per barrel, 196 pounds	\$6 50 to \$	7 50	S7 00 to	\$8.50	
Beef, for reasting per lb	12 10	16			
Beef, for soup, per 1b. Beef, rump-steak, per lb	06 to	:08	OS to	3.9	
Beef, rump-steak, per lb	14 to	16	15 to	18	
Reef, corned, per 15	OS to	12	10 to	34	
Veal, forequarter, per lb	08 to	10	US to		
Veal, hardquarter, per lb	10 to	12	12 10	16	
Veal, cutlets, per ib	20 to	24	14 to	16	
Mutton, forequarter, per lb	09 to	20	(R) to		
Mutton, hindquarter, per lb	12 to	14		15	
Mutton, chops, per lb	14 to	16	16 to		
Pork, fresh, per lb	08 to	10		34	
Pork, saited, per lb	08 to	10		11	
Pork, bacon, per ib	OS to	10		16	
Pork, ham, per lb	OS to	12	14 to	26	
Pork, shoulder, per lb	08 to	16	08 to	10	
Pork, sausage, per Ib	08 to	10			
Lard, per lb	10 to	12	16 to		
Costish dry, per 1b	06 to	07	06 to		
Butter, per 1b	25 to	32	24 to	230	
Cheese, per Ib	12 to	15	1240	34	
Potatoes, per half peck	1840	20	14 to	16	
Rice, perlb	tis to	10	07 to	0.9	
Beans, per quart	07 to	10	10 to	7.9	
Milk, per quart	08 to	10	08.10	10	
Eggs, per dozen	25 to	230	18 to	- 29	
Oatment, per lb	04 to	-05			
Tea, per lb	50.10	60		50	
Coffee, per lb	20 to	20		29	
Sugar, per lb	08.40	10			
Molasses, per gallen	60 to	70	55 to	73	
Soap, common, per lb	07 to	30		618	
Starch, per lb	08 to	10	Of to	-08	
Coal, per half ton	*		\$2 50 to		
Coal, per quarter ton		175	1 62 to	1 75	
Coal, per ton		5 25		5 50	

WHAT THE TABLES SHOW. In regard to the retail prices of other necessaries

of life, it will be observed that the schedule includes a wide range of prices. It is a difficult thing to give a standard price where there is both a range in quality and in the terms of purchase. Grocery stores and meat murkets which sell exclusively for cash, and deal in the lowest quality of articles, will give quite a different range of prices from those which do a credit business and handle better grades. It is thought that an average of the figures quoted would express the cost of the article, atthough the lower prices probably represent more nearly the qualities, and prices paid by the laboring classes.

One fact disolosed by an examination of the above statements is the great increase of wages in the building trades during the last three years; in 1878 bricklayers carned from \$12 to \$15 a week; now they receive from \$18 to \$24, and are in some places striking for \$27. This shows an increase of nearly 50 per cent in this short time. In nearly all the building trades wages have increased about 25 per cent. The pay of laborers, such as porters, has increased from 30 to 40 per cent, and in all the trades represented there is shown to be an increase of 10 to 50 per cent; those trades which employ the most men generally having received the greatest centersions. In 1878 there were thousands of idle men in the city, and it was with difficulty that employment of any kind could be obtained; but now the demand for both skilled and unskilled labor is great. which do a credit business and handle better grades.

INTRUDERS ON INDIAN TERRITORY.

CHICAGO, July 30 .- A dispatch to The Times from Little Rock, Ark., dated July 29, says: from Little Rock, Ark., dated July 29, says:

A private telegram from Fort Smith, Ark., says that
General John Pope has issued an order commanding
Lieutemant Shoemaker and a company of men to report
to United States Agent Paths at Fort Siil, for duty in the
Choctaw Nation. The men will be used to expel white
intruders. Considerable excitement has been created by
the order. The persons who have been ordered to leave
have employed an attorney to plead their cause with
Secretary Kirkwood.